★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

VOL. 64 — NO. 25 — W.N. 1249 CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL, 1967 360 10¢

Left Side

'DISOBEDIENCE BECOMES IMPERATIVE'

". . .it is surely neither right nor wise to wait until the 'system' has driven us into a corner where we cannot retain a vestige of self-respect unless we say NO. It does not seem wise or right to wait until this evil catches up with us, but rather to go out to meet it — before it has gone any further." —A.J. Muste (1885-1967)

* * *

What the working class of this country needs is a labor movement which will lay the foundation of a new system, instead of one that horses around with politicians hoping to get small favors in return for labor support. We need a One Big Union of labor that will have the guts to say NO to a ruling class that persists in building monuments to folly and greed, with our labor, while important human needs are neglected.

* * *

"In the first year, a typical on-the-job trainee," said Secretary of Labor Wirtz, "repays the Federal Government (in taxes) about 43 per cent of the total investment in him. Before the second year is over, the government has been repaid in full."

Training boys and girls for jobs is necessarily regarded as an "investment" by many employers, also. When the draft for military service operates, such employers resent it when it takes away a youngster in whose training they have already invested their money and effort. Hence the decision to send the draft man-catchers after 19-year olds first has made many employers happy.This sound business consideration could be profitably extended deeper down on the age scale. Look what a saving of taxpayers' money for schooling would result if all the guys killed or maimed in war were 17-year olds!

* * *

Ralph Nader wasn't wrong about automobiles when he declared them "Unsafe at Any Speed." Maybe he is right in his prediction of probable disasterous explosions, in the next 5 years, of underground natural gas lines. He said there are 700,000 miles of natural gas pipe lines and 200,000 miles of oil pipelines throughout the country. He claims that some of the gas lines have been in service since 1870 and that many of recent installation were installed with little regard for safety standards. So, let's dig 'em up and lay new ones.

* * *

Some people still worry that automation is causing us to run out of work. Never fear! Making this country a healthy and safe place to live for all the people will supply jobs aplenty. Naturally, we'll have to begin thinking more in terms of peoples' needs instead of business profits. To do that we've got to get the wage slaves organized. The bosses like things the way they are.

—Mike McQuirk

WHY SHOULD WORKERS SHOOT EACH OTHER?

'You're an Atheist!'



Unconscionable objection to a conscientious objector.

Report from a Steel Mill

Union Malfunction at the Job Level

High paying is not the word you would use to describe the wages in the steel industry. There are some high paying jobs but a specialty skill and plenty of seniority are required. The labor wage for the industry is $2.385 an hour, considerably below and behind the other organized industries.

In-plant job conditions are appalling and are approaching those of the thirties. The speed-up is the rule and incentive systems have you working against yourself. What makes this so bad is that the union is around giving implicit approval to this constantly deteriorating situation. The long standing complaint of the workers is that the union is only concerned about the dues dollar and to hell with the conditions.

All the steel companies practice discrimination. It starts at the hiring gate. Puerto Ricans are hired only for the track gangs or the "hot gang" in the open hearth. Negroes, generally, are employed to work in those areas of extreme heat, dirt, or hard manual labor. These areas are the sintering plants, coke plants, blast furnaces, and open hearths. The "lily white" areas, with modest tokenism, are the finishing end, the cold mills, and the tin mills. The union feigns ignorance of these policies and as a consequence does nothing about it.

Automation has hit the steel industry in the form of the BOF, the basic oxygen furnace, and continuous casting. Industry's motivation for automation is, of course, wage cutting and reduction of work force.

An example is where the 1st helper on an open hearth furnace

(Continued on page 4)

Labor Solidarity Slogans Popular in Peace Parade

The weather was fine in Chicago for the March 25 Peace Parade. There was just the right touch of spring appropriate to the oft-appearing slogan "Make Love, Not War." The thousands who lined up along State Street and elsewhere, with the exception of a handful of professional rightwingers, were clearly sympathetic with the thousands on parade. It was the largest peace parade yet in the Windy City, with at least nine thousand lined up and carrying hnudreds of banners and placards down the middle of the street. There were old people and young people and mothers with babies, and gay sloganized balloons floating amid the placards.

Civil rights and peace themes were intermingled in the banners used and in the remarks at the mass meeting. Martin Luther King especially, urged that the idealism and logic of the peace movement and the fervor of the civil rights movement should be merged to enhance the effectiveness of both. Appropriate speeches were made by Dr. Spock, by Emil Mazey of the UAW, and by others.

The Chicago membership of the IWW was among the sponsoring groups. Its delegation paraded four miles further than most, for they set out from the hall at Halsted near Fullerton, and walked to the Loop rallying point before joining the parade. With them they carried a large flag (red material and black imprint of IWW emblem) and six placards that spread out the question, one word on each: "Why—Should—Workers—Shoot—Each—Other?"

Other appropriate IWW slogans on same general theme were carried by this delegation and by other workers who marched somewhat to the rear in the anarchist contingent. The Wobbly paraders all had some fancy armbands carrying the universal emblem. Along the route the IWW distributed a leaflet outlining its position, "Labor's Responsibility for Peace." These were well received, no throw-aways. (Copies are available.) A considerable quantity of songbooks and other IWW literature was disposed of along the march and at a literature table at the mass meeting.

The delegation ended the day, hope in their hearts and blisters on their heels, some still with life

(Continued on page 4)

"An Injury to One Is an Injury to All" • *One Union One Label One Enemy*

Industrial Worker

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IWW Leaflet

Labor's Responsibility for Peace

Unions limit how much workers can be used against each other.

By organizing we avoid bidding against each other to lower our pay or worsen our working conditions.

Why should we let ourselves be used to shoot holes in each other's guts or bomb each other's children?

For generations thinking men have asked why should workers be taken away from their useful industry, be put uniforms of differing color, and then be set up, on some strange field, to shoot each other. The answer regularly has been that these workers had no quarrel with each other, but those who rule and rob them had fallen out.

The union-minded man avoids being pitted against his fellow worker across the work bench by reaching a common understanding with him. By organization he reaches such an understanding with his fellow workers in competing plants across the continent. By organization he can reach an understanding with his fellow workers across the ocean and under other flags, so that they cannot be used in peace to bid down each other's wage, or blast each other's home in war.

No better thing could be done than to build such an understanding among workers everywhere. But the large labor organizations avoid this. They seem married to their leading politicians. At home and abroad, the unions in Communist countries promote the policies of Peking or Moscow. In America they echo the Pentagon, and some unions became the subsidized tools of the CIA. Great federations everywhere have been used to voice the quarrels and outlook of the managers and employers they are supposed to fight. To unite workers, the labor movements must first declare their independence.

We of the IWW ask you to help us build up an understanding among workers that will turn the world labor movement in the direction it must take if mankind is to survive the atomic age. Such an effort can greatly improve labor's bargaining position in what has become a world market. Joint statistical research by unions in all lands could, among other things, come up with workable plans for using the earth's resources for our common good. The existence of such plans should squeeze better offers from employers, and prove handy should the business system collapse; but better yet, the work of making such plans builds the system of communication and makes possible the mutual understanding among workers that can make war impossible.

Industrial Workers of the World
2422 North Halsted Street
Chicago, 60647

Time to go Fishing

A beet thining machine will displace plenty of wage slaves. The machine costs $25,000.

A machine that prunes fruit-trees—it cuts the tops, gives them a crew cut—still leaves the bottoms to be done by hand. Where trimming is done with no machine the job pays starvation wages.

It's about time the workers organized in the IWW to own the machines. Then we would have time to go fishing.

—W. Thorn

Prof. Leon Applebaum of Ohio State University found in a recent investigation that of 2,689 local unions in the midwest, 83% charged dues of not more than $5 per month, and only one percent charged dues in excess of $10 per month.

Harlan Miners' Sentence Upheld; Rank-and-filers Take Rap Again

CINCINNATI, Ohio — The U.S. Court of Appeals has upheld the sentencing of four destitute coal miners accused of trying to blow up a railroad bridge in Eastern Kentucky in June, 1963. An appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court is planned.

Bige Hensley, Herbert Stacy, Clayton Turner, and Charles Engle were arrested and convicted during the "roving picket" movement which swept the mountain region in the early 1960's.

Several others, including Berman Gibson, a spokesman for the movement, were freed at the trial which took place in Lexington, Ky., in 1964.

The appeals judges seemed uneasy about upholding the punishment of Hensley and the others. They said in a remarkable 20-page opinion:

"From the beginning this court has been aware that this was no ordinary criminal trial and that these men are no ordinary criminals . . . they were pictured as driven to desperation by the harsh facts of the declining coal industry and by abandonment of their own union.

"The cases arise out of the now generation — old warfare which has raged in the Harlan-Hazard area of Kentucky between the United Mine Workers and its adherents and the non-union mine operators.

"These four defendants (and four others not convicted) were charged specifically with conspiring to place and placing a massive charge of nitroglycerin on the tracks above the center pier of a railroad bridge.

"This bridge is located in a remote area called Glomawr Hollow where the Louisville & Nashville tracks cross Leatherwood Creek en route to a mine known as Leatherwood Mine No. 2. At the time the mine was non-union."

The judges declared that the record in the case "reads a good deal more like the story of an incident in a guerrilla war than the normal appellate record before the court."

The appeal turned on the question of confessions allegedly given to FBI agents after the men were arrested. Their attorneys charge that the confessions were obtained by "improper inducement and psychological coercion." The miners had no attorneys present at the time.

Hensley charged that he was tricked into signing a confession by being told that it was a release to permit the FBI to search the car in which Hensley was arrested. The car belonged to Berman Gibson.

The Kentucky case began about the same time as the famous Miranda case in Arizona, in which the U.S. Supreme Court held that confessions obtained in the absence of attorneys were inherently coercive. However, the Supreme Court later ruled that the Miranda doctrine did not apply to other cases in which the trial began before June 13, 1966.

The miners are thus barred from application of the Miranda ruling unless the Supreme Court decides that they are entitled to benefit under it.

Leonard B. Boudin, Paul O'Dwyer, and I. Phillip Sipser, all of New York, have been volunteer attorneys for the miners. They are preparing a petition to the Supreme Court, which will be filed within the next month.

Meantime, the miners are jobless and destitute — unable to pay the many other costs involved in carrying a case of this kind to the Supreme Court. Committee for Miners, 60 W. 12th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011, collects funds for them. Pamphlets and other publicity material are being prepared by the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), 3210 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40211.

Campaign to Halt Murder in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A major campaign to stop the murder of Negroes by police is under way here and is beginning to spread over the state of Alabama.

Civil rights leaders here point out that 10 Negroes, but no whites, have been killed by police in the past 14 months in Birmingham.

Since the protest started, there have been street demonstrations almost daily. A campaign of economic withdrawal is organizing people to quit buying in downtown stores and shopping centers until definite action on policy changes comes from police.

The campaign has already resulted in a major policy statement from the Birmingham Police Department. This lays down methods of procedure and states, among other things, that "excessive force on the part of officers will not be tolerated."

However, civil rights groups are demanding that this statement be backed up by adoption of a procedure requiring an automatic Grand Jury investigation each time police kill anyone. Police and city officials thus far have refused to grant this demand.

Secretary McNamara testified that total U.S. bombing of Vietnam during 1966 will total 638,000 tons of bombs.

This is 48 per cent of the total dropped by the U.S. on Europe and Africa in the whole of World War II. **—Felix Greene in Fact.**

OFFICIAL NOTICES

BRANCH MEETINGS

HOUSTON, Texas. — Robert (Blackie) Vaughan is the acting Secretary of the Houston I.U. 510 branch. All communications intended for the branch should be addressed to him at 7505 Navigation Blvd., Houston, Tex. 77011.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO. — Michael Brown, 26 Prospect Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. 94110, is acting secretary for the branch pending decision on the opening of a new branch office.

* * *

BERKELEY, Cali. — For information about meetings, socials, and other activities contact Robert Rush, Secretary, 1723 10th St., Telephone: 524-1989.

* * *

DULUTH, Minn. — Write to Pat McMillan, Stationary Delegate, P.O. Box 559 for information and contacts.

* * *

CHICAGO branch general membership meetings are now being held on the first Friday of the month at 2422 N. Halsted Street. W. H. Westman, Secretary.

* * *

NEW YORK CITY — Branch Secretary is Douglas Roycroft. Mailing address and business office: 71 East 3rd St. No., 14, New York, N.Y. 10003. Tel. 477-2758.

* * *

YAKIMA, Wash. — For information about work and organization opportunities in the fruit and farm areas of Eastern Washington, get in touch with George C. Underwood, 102 South 3rd Ave., telephone GLencourt 3-2046.

* * *

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — IWW Stationary Delegate, P.O. Box 46583, Los Angeles

In Vancouver? See McAndrew

Workers in Vancouver, B.C. residents or passing through, who are interested in the IWW, are invited to call on Stationary Delegate J. B. McAndrew at 1896, 1 Ave., basement apartment. Telephone 738-7864. Help the Vancouver men get a new branch started!

TO MAKE CITIES LIVABLE

"Stop in your tracks! Put a moratorium on new building! Stop inviting more motor traffic into the city!

This was the advice Lewis Mumford, author of "Growth of Cities" and recognized expert on the subject, gave recently to New York's urban planners. Could be he's right. Certainly progress should be heading out in a new direction. What's new is not necessarily better, but the old notion that cities must grow larger to progress no longer is valid.

Chicago IWW Monthly Forum

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 8 p.m.

Speaker: Raya Dunayevskaya

Subject: "Behind the Turmoil in China"

**This FORUM is a special,
It will be held at**

Roosevelt University--Altgeld Hall
430 South Michigan

Raya Dunayevskaya, of NEWS AND LETTERS, is the author of "Marxism and Freedom." She was at one time secretary to Leon Trotsky and is now a leading exponent of Marxist Humanism.
Questions, Discussion — Donation 50¢

Labor History Class

Every Tuesday evening, 7:30 - 9:30, a labor history class meets at 2422 N. Halsted St., 2nd floor, Chicago. The class is sponsored by the Chicago IWW branch. Interested workers may still join.

Topics for the next three sessions are:

April 11: What happened to the Coal Miners?

April 18: What Scope for Internationalism?

April 25: The Labor Situation in 1967.

Report to the class leader next Tuesday evening and get a list of suggested readings for the following session.

Medicare Blues

Last year hospital charges jumped 16.5% to an average charge of $45 per day. Doctor fees rose 7.8 percent more than double their 1965 rise. These figures come from a recent Health, Education & Welfare study which also shows that doctors are spending less time on each patient for these larger fees.

Over the last ten years the cost of medical care has outshot any other factor in the cost of living, with an estimated 40% increase.

Medicare provides that doctors and hospitals can bill the patient direct so that he collects from Medicare, or can bill Medicare direct. Half or more of doctor fees are being charged cash to the patient. Some doctors say they don't want to bother with red tape. Others point out that while 633,000 claims for physician services hit the Social Security Administration each week, these do not get processed as fast as they come in. Some hospitals say they have trouble meeting current payrolls with claims on Medicare that take months to process. All these circumstances induce doctors and hospitals to ask the patient for cash — but the folks on medicare frequently lack the cash, and find they have to wait up to half a year at times to get their refund on medical expenses they had paid out directly.

Nazi Judges in Germany

The Association of Victims of the Nazi regime in Germany accused. in Frankfort, 34 West German judges or prosecutors of having served in Hitler's SS Elite Guard.

Twenty years ago at Nuremberg, Allied prosecutors charged at the International War Crimes trial that of 140,000 Dutch Jews, 117,000 died in the Auschwitz death camp while Arthur Seyss-In-quart was German Commissioner in the Netherlands.

—Combat: Voice of American Conscience Bulletin

"Black power can win or conquer, but it does not bring change. It is as bad as white power. The only power that can do any good is the power of love." **—Joan Baez**

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**INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
2422 North Halsted Street
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IWW Forum Hears SDS Talk on CIA

On March 11, a very informative lecture was delivered at the IWW Forum in Chicago, by Dee Jacobson of the Students for a Democratic Society.

Because of recent exposures of CIA penetration into the National Student Association, he had been requested to discuss this, a matter on which he had expert knowledge. He explained the operations involved, and analyzed the purpose served in America's foreign diplomacy, and the disparity between these and the interests of the majority of American people.

Preamble

• THE WORKING CLASS and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of management of the industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

• IT IS THE HISTORIC MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

The Annual Migration

Farm Workers Move Northward in Search for a Living

During the past couple of weeks northern farm areas which specialize in fruit and vegetable crops have been experiencing the usual spring growth in population. The migrant farm hands are arriving. Some come from down South, but many are refugees from the slums of near-by cities which for one reason or another always become less attractive when the sun begins to warm up both sides of the fence in the rural sections and John Farmer sends out a call for help.

Reporting to IWW Headquarters, organizer George Underwood says the early arrivals in Yakima are quite a bit ahead of demand on the labor market there, but "that things will be buzzing before long."

Over on the other side of the continent, the New York Times (Mar. 12) reported the "first of more than 17,000 migrant laborers have begun to trickle in from the South to work on the crop of grapes, apples, beans, onions, potatoes and other produce on the state's 65,000 farms.

The Times notes, after inspection, that the wages and living conditions these workers are offered are little, if any, better than in other years and that the prospects for improvement this year are slight. This despite the fact that there are agencies at work in the migrants' behalf. These include union organizers, doctors of the Rochester School of Medicine, the Dept. of Education and politicians in the state legislature. ("Seven bills that would improve the lot of the migrants have been introduced.")

In New York as elsewhere, one of the chief complaints of seasonal farm labor is the poor quality of housing available to them. Discription and pictures in the Times article tell a story already well known to readers of the Industrial Worker.

There hasn't been notable change in the housing of farm labor during the past 50 years. There are a few exceptions, of course, but the show places are few and far between anywhere in the U.S.

Many people, deluded by stories of mythical "good old days on the farm," imagine that even if the farm hand's pay is small and the hours long, he at least eats well at his employer's well-laden table. The fact is, of course, that all but a trifling percentage of farm employees, like factory workers, rent their homes and buy their own food. The chief difference being that the farm hands have less choice of habitation. They are practically forced to take what the farmers offer. On the farm, housing goes with the job — but not for free. The farmer charges a rental for his converted chicken coop or cabin.

Last year, in New York state, the average manufacturing employee earned an average of $2.87 an hour. The average hourly wage of 34,000 of the state's seasonal farm workers — the figure includes natives and transients— was found to be $1.24 in 1965. However, many workers were and are paid at a piece-work rate which makes it impossible for the average worker to earn the published "going" or "standard" wage. The true average earnings are quite generally acknowledged to be $1.00 an hour.

It is significant that the minimum pay for farm labor set by Federal law for this year (effective from February) is $1.00 an hour. It should not be forgotten, though, that this minimum applies only to farms which in any quarter of the preceding year used more than 500 man-days of hired labor. It follows that all the fuss and fight for farm labor legislation netted little or no material gain for U.S. farm slaves. What the law granted, employers in New York and in most other farm areas, had already allowed.

The conclusion of experienced IWW farm hands and observers is very likely justified: Had the majority of big-scale farm employers seriously opposed bringing farm-hand pay under limited Federal supervision, the 89th Congress would not have amended the minimum wage law as it did. It is certain that the "new deal" will have no adverse effect on factory-farm owners' profits. It is even possible that they figure it may halp them squeeze lesser competitors out of business.

However this may be, if the actual wage slaves got any good out of this legislation racket it was a by-product of the publicity that attended it. More than a little of this publicity trickled down in their ranks and it made at least some of them thoroughly ashamed that they, intelligent, hard working men and women, should thus be exposed to the world as miserable wretches without ambition or ability to help themselves to a better way of life.

According to the Times story, the median earnings of farm workers, native and transient, in the state was $621 for 1966.

In states where the farm-work season is longer, the median earnings last year were up to around $1,000; but it took them damn near the whole year to reach that figure. That kind of income, even when reinforced by "welfare" and odd jobs in off seasons should be enough to convince any thinking man that he had better either escape from the rural exploiters or stay put and organize a suitable labor union to boost pay and improve living conditions — unless he prefers to remain a patron of missions, a client of welfare professionals and a "cause" for do-gooders and ambitious politicians.

This year there will be more IWW organizers talking to farm workers about practical ways and means to build the right kind of union for all workers. Most IWW organizers are also rank-and-filers who live and work like the people they line-up to fight in the common cause. They are not business men selling insurance or missionaries peddling brotherhood; but the One Big Union they are out to build is the best insurance ever planned by and for the working class. It is also a sure road to practical, functioning brotherhood. Better look up a delegate.

—Joe Farmhand

Why Shoot?

(Continued from page 1)

enough to attend the anarchist beer bust at Solidarity Bookshop (reopened now at 1644 Meyer Court) and thousands more people, we trust, asking: Why should workers shoot each other, anyway?

Libby Dam Job

Twin Bridges, Mont. — The big job out this way is the Libby dam. It will take seven or eight years to build it. But enough men have swarmed in during the past three years. Most of them are now on relief while they wait for work to open up.

—O. R. Walker

STEEL UNION MISSES FIRE

(Continued from page 1)

used to make $55 a day, his counterpart on the BOF, the 1st operator, makes $28 a day while producing more steel.

The Steelworkers union admits that over the past ten years basic steel workers, as a percentage of their union, have declined from 60 per cent to 40 per cent. Yet the union has adopted no policy towards automation. They responded in the last two contract negotiations, 1969 and 1963, to automation by broadening the seniority base. This places the older worker and the younger worker in competition for the same job. (. . .The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. . . .The Preamble).

One would imagine that the union believes that if we don't think about automation, it will go away. But the only thing that goes away is the worker's job.

There is also an elaborate stoolie system in effect in the mills. This system receives information which ranges from petty on-the-job reports, such as, who was sleeping, or who washed-up early, to reports of planned union activity, called "officer reports." The system is generally autonomous within each department and only the "officer reports" receive direct company action. The effect is a demoralization of the workers, along with the obvious selling-out of their rights.

The demoralization is also helped by the lack of democratic controls and checks for the union organization. The rank and file are not allowed to participate in policy making decisions and as a consequence are an appathetic group. Attendance at the local union meetings is always very poor. One of the bi-monthly local meetings I attended lasted less than fifteen minutes, time enough to read the minutes of the previous meeting and to adjourn, no program or policy decisions were made. About the only control the rank and file holds is to vote out the officers in the next election.

Because of the no-strike clause, the local claims to be powerless against management. The no-strike is just one of the many prices that the workers pay to be members of the Great Fakiration. While, however handicapping the no-strike clause may be, the truth is that the union is not inclined towards militancy. The local officers can make more money as union officers than as workers in the plant. Therefore the motivation to seek union office is more to the pie card tune than industrial organization. The International Union likes this set-up because they can maintain control of the local easier without those nasty wild-cat strikes.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization that preaches: education, organization, and emancipation. Help kick out the fakirs. Join the I.W.W.

—Powderly

OLD WOMEN GO HUNGRY

Over two million elederly women, living alone on social security benefits, have to budget their food allowance to less than 70 cents per day.

Mollie Orchansky, research expert in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, explains that a fourth of all women who retire for the first time at 65 or older, get no more than the minimum. This minimum is $44 a month for single persons and $66 a month for couples. The average social security pension paid per couple is only $147.

If we are to keep our democracy there must be one commandment: "Thou shalt not ration justice." —Justice Learned Hand

Book Review

Will This Make You Run for Cover?

CONCENTRATION CAMP, USA, by Charles R. Allen, Jr.; Marzani & Munsell Publishers, Inc., 100 W. 23rd Street, New York City 10011. Price 70¢.

The title of this modest-sized book may seem to many as a bit of sensationalism, even to some readers of this paper. Upon reading the book, however, one soon realizes that it is not sensationalism that the author delivers, but a disturbing revelation that here in this land that is touted as the last hope of democracy, special camps have been constructed for the purpose of detaining anyone who would be considered a "security risk" in time of national emergency — application of the term "national security" resting solely upon the discretion of whomever happens to be in power.

During the heyday of McCarthyism, the McCarren Act was passed. It provided that anyone who had the misfortune to be considered an "internal security risk" could be picked up by the FBI to be detained for as long as such "national emergency" continued.

In connection with the McCarran Act, a number of sites throughout the country have been designed "internal security detention centers." Some of these sites were Prisoner-of-war camps during the second World War and one is the infamous camp at Tule Lake, California where more than 20,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry were crowded during that war. Others, like the site at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, have been specially constructed over the past 15 years to receive thousands of prisoners on a 24-hour notice.

The author visited all these sites, some more than once, and he gives a complete discription of their facilities and potential capacity. It is hoped that this book can be read by as many people as possible as these camps have been kept up and, despite the fact that the hysteria of the McCarthy days has died down, the Internal security (McCarran) Act is still on the books with its Title 11 calling for the maintenance of detention camps.

In the event this act is implemented, the responsibility of determining who would occupy these detention centers would rest solely with J. Edgar Hoover and his FBI. If that fact in itself is not sufficiently disquieting to the reader, there is a copy of an internal security emergency detention order of which a million copies have been printed for the event of distribution to persons on the FBI's secret files of "internal security risks." Printed on the same page (in the book) is a translation of a typical order for "protective custody" that was issued in Germany during Hitler's Third Reich. Unsurprisingly, the wording of these two documents is quite similar — with the added irony that the Nazi order is a little milder in comparison. It must be remembered that under this act it is not necessary to have been found guilty of espionage or sabotage to be imprisoned. There only has to be 'reasonable ground' to believe that one can be suspected of being sympathetic to such activity. This should be considered in light of the fact that J. Edgar Hoover generously bestows the term communist agitator on leaders and participants in the anti-war and civil rights movements, not to mention the host of groups that are still on the Attorney General's list of "subversive" organizations.

The most disturbing facet that your reviewer found in the book was among the interviews of people who lived in the vicinity of these camps. Largely they had but the vaguest idea of what was going on in their neighborhoods; and those who did know were for the most part apathetic.

There was the example of the protestant clergyman who although he expressed dismay that a concentration camp should exist in his community, assured the author that "only the godless will go there, my son." One AFL bureaucrat was indignant over the fact that a near-by prison camp was being built by convicts rather than by union labor. By and large there was a reluctance to talk about it, the general attitude being, "It couldn't possibly happen here."

With this it is easy to see how concentration camps and the infamous death camps that followed came into being in Nazi Germany. Also, you may well remember how many people were not any more than casually concerned when thousands of Japanese-Americans were herded into concentration camps in this country only a couple of decades ago.

—Carlos Cortez

MINE-MILL OFFICIALS CLEARED AFTER 11 YEARS

At the request of the Justice Department, U.S. District Judge Alfred A. Arraj on March 17 dismissed the indictment against six remaining defendants in the 11-year-old Mine-Mill union "conspiracy" case. Paving the way for this action, the Subversive Activities Control Board, acting on a joint motion by the Justice Department and the union, last June dismissed the petition which asked the board to find the union "Communist-infiltrated."

This turning off the Federal Government heat on Mine-Mill followed closely the first announcement of the merger of the union with the Steelworkers.

BOOK REVIEW

Cameras Report Peace Demonstration

IN THE TEETH OF WAR. A Photographic Documentary, text by Dave Dellinger, A. J. Muste, Norman Mailer and others. Fifth Avenue Viet Nam Peace Parade Committee, $1.95. Oak Publications, 165 West 46th Street, New York City 10036.

This is a recently published photo-documentary of the mass demonstration against the war in Viet Nam which took place in New York City on March 26, 1966 and which was actively participated in by upwards of sixty thousand people, exclusive of those who stood on the sidelines and cheered.

The press conceded there were some thirty thousand in this march down Fifth Avenue, more or less conforming to a long established pattern of press coverage of similar demonstrations throughout the country and, in fact, the world.

It has been my observation and personal experience that whenever there is any sort of gathering that is contrary to the powers-that-be, the press invariably minimizes the turn-out and plays up the opposition. It is a safe bet that when reading any such newspaper reports, you can multiply by two, the reported number of demonstrators and divide the number of hecklers by anywhere from two to twenty-two. Besides pimping for the established order, the press has its own vested interest in a reading public that is conditioned to swallow all that it is fed.

Whatever the merits or demerits of a book of photographs or a particular anti-war demonstration are, be they for sentiment or for utilizing as a further method of educational propaganda, this book in itself is a well done job.

Where the only photographs that seem to get printed in your daily newspaper, concerning an anti-establishment protest, invariably depict long-haired scruffy-clothed beatniks, a mass demonstration such as this is pretty much a cross section of a society's population. As well as the much maligned and much over emphasized beats this collection of photographs shows the faces of those demonstrators whose faces never reach print.

They are the ex-servicemens' groups of two world wars shown in contrast to a singing mob of teen-agers who quite apparently do not have the same sense of the gravity of the demonstration as do the ex-servicemen; but, in as far as the teenagers have the same world to live in, their place in the parade cannot be contested. The participants run the gamut from respectable suburbanite liberals with their mildly admonishing placards to gangs of tenement area youths carrying Viet Cong flags and signs saying that Negroes should not permit themselves to be drafted to die in the wars of a racist USA.

There is the famed Bread And Puppets theatre group with their shrouds and macabre papier-mache masks as well as the group of young Dominicans whose signs in Spanish equate war in Viet Nam with the recent U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic; and, immediately following the Bread And Puppets, a throng marching behind the Red and Black Anarchist flag.

With the great variety of viewpoints represented, it may be charged by some that there were those who were in this demo for either just kicks or for self promotion. Knowing the nature of the establishments to which many of these demonstrators belonged — such as ex-service men who are expecting their pensions, elder citizens who have to depend on social security, teachers and trade unionists to mention a few — one sees that most of them were in the position of sticking their necks out to some small extent, at least.

This is mentioned because in spite of the fact that non "beatnik" type demonstrators seldom get their pictures in the papers, there are always scads of "newspaper photographers" taking pictures of everyone they can possibly take. These pictures wind up somewhere, if you get what I mean.

Nor have the groups of hecklers been ignored in this book. The professional veterans' groups with their flags and the right wing extremists with their-neo-Nazi trappings and Hitler salutes, as well as those who chose to heckle on their own, are pictured here. But there are also many pictures of spontaneous side-line cheering that were not mentioned in the prosty press.

The accompanying commentary in this book consists of excerpts from speeches made by A. J. Muste, Dave Dellinger, Norman Mailer and others who had participated in this demo. The editors of this book write in the introduction that this modest volume is not so much for the people who marched but rather for the people who were on the sidelines who neither cheered nor booed for those who seemed to be thinking the whole thing over.

I do not know if this is the right vehicle, this book, for reaching the uncommitted but I agree with the spirit behind it. Demonstrations for appealing to the powers-that-be are so much bread upon the waters but if demonstrations can shake the apathetic throng to the point that they might figure out who are the only people who can stop war, then by all means, fan the flames of discontent in any manner possible!

—Carlos Cortez

Freedom and responsibility are like Siamese twins — they die if they are parted. —Lillian Smith

A Report From Vancouver Island

VIEWPOINT CANADA

Few men mine coal on Vancouver Island now. We still fish, the forest industries are as important as ever, and the mining of base metals has become another prime source of employment. But our natural resources are not being used in the best interests of our working class since the products of our forests and mines are largely processed only enough to ensure cheap transportation of raw materials for the industries of other nations.

We still cling to our trade unions. But we are beginning to question just how effective the ordinary bureaucratic unions are in pursuing the interests of the workers and their families. And a few of us even suspect that the prevailing type of unionism is — blindly enough probably — herding us all into a new kind of oppression which might be termed bureaucratic capitalism or industrial feudalism.

In this respect we are becoming increasingly alert to the possibility that the prevailing left alternative among the labour bureaucrats may be even more vicious — again blindly enough — than the controling right-wing element.

The need for industrial solidarity in the ranks of the working class is now more apparent than ever. But instead of taking the Wobbly idea and getting the workers to unite democratically, we've got several different unions with their separate, rival bureaucracies warring against one another for the right to be the ONE BIG BARGAINING AGENT of the employed worker.

The vast timber and mineral resources of Vancouver Island are now in the hands of three or four large companies. Under most union "contracts" the Personnel Officers of these companies do the hiring, and a worker can join the union of his choice only should he be able to persuade one of these employers to accept his services.

Obviously the ordinary worker is on a very thin limb, especially if he is out of favour with the labour bureaucrats. On the other hand these same bureaucrats have successfully arranged for their own security through special statutes in the laws of our land and by demanding that a stipulated sum be deducted from the wages of the employees and turned over to the unions for the services they ostensibly render to their membership.

One often wonders whether such labour bureaucrats are more interested in the check-off loot than in organizing for working class victory.

Beside wrestling directly with the bosses about wages and job conditions we've got class struggle in our communities generally. Take the serious matter of pollution of air and water resources for example.

At Alberni the fumes of the pulp mill not only create foul odours and discolour foliage, buildings and automobiles; the residents of the area also firmly believe it is a serious danger to their health. And at Campbell River the people are fighting to prevent Western Mines Limited from dumping its mine wastes and the sewage from its new townsite into the local reservoir, Buttle Lake.

Here the indifference, futility, and uselessness of our ordinary union bureaucracies are fully exposed. They seem quite incapable of working out effective strategy and tactics for working class victory or defense. The ordinary people have simply by-passed the labour bureaucrats and set up special organizations to bring pressure on the companies responsible to halt this growing menace to health and well-being.

The leaders of these community-spirited organizations are voluntary and unpaid, and the numbers have to make special efforts to raise finances for research, publicity, and sending representatives to meet members of the Legislative Assembly and ministers of the government in Victoria.

It is a tragic commentary on trade unions here that such voluntary organizations must fight for the defence of our natural resources, depletion of which affects all our working men. (The sole union to protest this rape of a countryside has been the United Fishermen and Allied Trades who fear the depletion of the natural spawning grounds of the famed Pacific Coast salmon.) But, more seriously, lack of interest in anti-pollution measures on Vancouver Island seems to be merely a symptom of a generalized sickness in the conceptions, initiative and goals of our trade unions here.

* * *

The students at Simon Fraser University here in Vancouver, B. C. recently put on a play called the "CENTRALIA INCIDENT" which ran for three nights. It was very well done and started with the beating up and kidnapping of Tom Lassiter and showed the plot of the lumber barons and their stooges to raid the IWW hall. The third act showed the raid and the lynching of Wesley Everest.

These students who put on the play travelled from Vancouver to Centralia to search for information and facts concerning this lynching.

The theatre was full for the three nights that the play ran.

—Alex Ferguson

Likes Predictions

Editor:

I am sending you $2 for a year's subscription. Last time I subscribed I got the Industrial Worker for two years for $3, but I suppose bargain days are over.

I wish you people would make predictions. That always makes interesting reading, even if you're "way off".

Also, why don't you write more about the contracts for which different unions are fighting? The daily newspapers don't tell everything. For example, the Teamsters are trying to win over the breweries here in Milwaukee; but as good as those the brewery eries in other cities are not half as good as those the brewry workers now have in Milwaukee.

Give us short and snappy articles. Even the sayings of wise men are good. And you were quite pessimistic in your last issue. I hope it was a passing mood.

—Max Maker

(If there was any pessimism around here in March it has faded away in the sunshine of an early spring and we predict this will be a big year for aggressive radical labor.—Ed.)

Union Bugs Union; Conciliation Rapped

The International Woodworkers in British Columbia have a particular reason to object to electronic eavesdropping. They find that Brother E. P. O'Neal, of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, with which they are competing at various plants, resorted to electronic eavesdropping on some of their private conferences. Brother O'Neal was dropped from his post on the Executive Council of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, but not from his post with the Paper, Mill Workers.

The BC Federation has recently requested the provincial government to abolish conciliation boards, which they hold only impede effective bargaining, and the taking of government supervised strike votes, which two professorial labor experts, H. D. Woods and F. R. Anton, found "is not only useless and ineffectual, but in fact detrimental to responsible collective bargaining."

Fight Death With Life

My is a six-year-old Vietnamese girl who has to subsist on two meagre meals of rice a day. Her total wardrobe, a petticoat and a pair of coveralls, is ragged and outgrown. She (and thousands of other youngstersh) lives in a refugee camp where she shares a nine-by-twelve room with six other members of her family. Furniture consists of a single bed, a table, and two chairs. There are only three blankets in the household. My's father, captured by the Viet Cong two years ago, is probably dead. My's maturity may well be as dismal as her early years, for her mother cannot afford to send her to school.

But My may never grow up. She and her family came to this barren refugee center to escape the bombs. Yet they well know they cannot be rally safe. Children are particularly vulnerable to napalm burns because of their short stature. Scar tissue becames infected in Vietnam because malnutrition and lack of elementary sanitation are so prevalent. My's hand or leg may have to be amputated.

This is what American-made napalm does. Napalm that Americans pay for with their national income tax. This fact is so well understood that some of us are paying only a part of our income tax — or no tax at all. War resisters often deliberately keep their wages so low that no tax is due.

Tax refusers are a hardy breed of rebel whom we respect. But is it possible they are overlooking a practical alternative?

We peace makers are usually generous givers to our favorite controversial causes — peace, integration, civil liberties, and of course the IWW. The only trouble is that, being controversial, our donations are never tax deductable — as are those to such "safe" groups as Red Cross, PTA, and even the DAR.

But we may circumvent the tax collector, at that! Charity is deductable. The "adoption" of a child through a reputable agency can reduce our total income to a non-taxable level. Thousands of waifs on Indian reservations, in South America, Europe, and Asia await "adoption" by proxy parents who send money and food and clothing. If one child's support fails to reduce our wage sufficiently, we can adopt his brother, also, or the whole underprivileged family.

The most symbolic gesture we can make is to "adopt" a Vietnaamese child. Render a practical protest against war. Shower the children with shoes, nourishing food, and blankets instead of napalm! Or donate to the medical fund set aside to fight the blight of war injuries. Let the world know we fight death with life!

Reducing our income to non-taxable proportions is no panacea. The murder still goes on and requires the more forceful action of economic planning, diplomatic negotiation, and civil disobedience to end it. My may be sleeping under the blanket we have provided when a bomb blinds her for life. But at least we can feel certain our money didn't purchase that bomb.

I's worth trying.

—Dorice McDaniels

'By Violent and Forceful Means'

Wobbly Reports on SDS Conference

On Saturday and Sunday, the 18-19th of March, about 75 members of the Students for A Democratic Society (SDS), met in Norman, Oklahoma, site of the University of Oklahoma, for a regional meeting.

Delegates from five states were present. IWW Bob Pardun, who is also SDS's traveller for the region, opened the convention, and later led a workshop on University Reform. Following Pardun's introduction, delegates from the various schools gave capsule reports of activity on their campuses.

I gave a short talk on the plans that several IWW's here in Austin have for running for student assembly positions at the University of Texas. I told the group that I believed in the overthrow of campus administrations, Deans and all, by "violent and forceful laughter."

The next day, the SUNDAY OKLAHOMAN carried a story on the convention which noted that I advocated the overthrow of school administrations **"by violent and forceful means"!** The OKLAHOMAN's story was read to the conference, and everybody was duly impressed with the ability of the capitalist press to distort the news.

Saturday, the group of us lunched at the Student Union (so-called!) cafeteria on the OU campus. Following lunch, we irritated the cops and impressed bystanders by singing songs from the "little red songbook." When the convention regrouped, a workshop was held on Provos and Wobblies. As a result of it, five Oklahomans were signed up in the OBU.

All five were from Norman, and their number ran the IWW attendance at the convention up to 9, making us the largest minority present. I was really impressed with the new bunch from Norman. There aren't five more active people on the whole OU campus, whose SDS chapter, incidentally, is but thirty strong.

The reception the OBU got at Norman convinces me that there's a real chance for expanding the IWW within the ranks of New Left organizations.

The IWW has traditions for wit, sabotage, and organization that the New Left lacks. As an SDSer myself, I think that both organizations benefit when New Leftists concern themselves with the potential role that workers—as well as students—can play in the new world that must be born.

—Dick J. Reavis

Young Rebels Attack Student Status Myth

The younger rebels have not been idle lately.

On college campuses they have hampered Dow Chemical talent-recruiting efferts. They have made such employment seem repugnant by publicising the fact that Dow makes the polysterene used for Napalm B, that adheres much more firmly to the human victim than the earlier plain napalm.

In response to student resentment of such recruiting the University of Iowa and Michigan State have both banned recruiting for the armed services at Student Union buildings.

At Madison, Wisconsin, student efforts to hamper Dow Chemical recruiters landed some students in the hoosgow. The dean bailed them out.

In Philadelphia a group of youthful rebels paraded to the post office to file alien registration cards explaining that they had become alienated with this napalming of children in Vietnam. They marched to the post office with balloons and leaflets, escorted by a carload of police who were a bit puzzled what to do when the paraders marched against the arrow down a one-way street.

At State University of New York, the Students for a Democratic Society greeted a recruiter for Bell Aerosystems Research Division with a picture of its director, Walter Dornberger, showing him in his previous role as commandant of Peenemunde where he directed slave labor to build and maintain that base for sending V-bombs and rockets against London. For this educational endeavor the dean suspended the rights of the SDS chapter.

Very seriously the Students for a Democratic Society have been probing the role that they and their fellow collegians are likely to play in our changing society. They foresee for most a future in the great class of hired hands, even if at a salary that supports suburban living. Previously there has been a general feeling that such persons were middle class. SDS treats this as myth and proposes to organize these people "around the question of the meaninglessness of their work and their lack of control, both on the job and in their own lives."

There was a "Be-in" on Easter Sunday at New York's Central Park. No organization sponsored it, no placards, no leaders that the cops could find and deal with—but somehow four thousand young people with thousands of daffodils to scatter or give away, came to the park, held hands to dance in circles, and chanted that word "Love" which has become almost as subversive as the word "Peace"! The cops came, disappointed that they could find no leaders, and no grounds to arrest anyone, and retreated in anger and humiliation and a shower of yellow blossoms.

'Justice' for One; Another Victim To Torture

Lloyd Miller, whose story is told elsewhere in this paper, is now a free man. "Justice" finally decided that the man had been framed by an ambitious prosecution and that there was not and had never been any sound reason to keep him in prison, or to order his execution. But here is another case with all the earmarks of a frameup.

During March at Lynchburg, Va., a Negro worker went to trial for the third time on a rape charge and was sentenced to life in prison on each of two charges.

The 22-year-old Thomas Wansley has already been in jail and prison for more than four years, including 18 months in death row. He was sentenced to death twice in early 1963 for the rape of two women, one an elderly white, the other a Japanese.

These verdicts were overturned by Virginia's Supreme Court in 1964 because of procedural errors, and new trials were ordered. Wansley his steadily maintained there was no force involved in his relations with the Japanese woman and that he was not the person who attacked the other one.

Wansley's supporters filled the courthouse throughout the recent trial, which began March 14. They were dismayed by the guilty verdict and said that they will continue the protests that marked the hearing. Right after the verdict they held a prayer meeting outside the jail.

Adversary System Hits Poor

Manufactured evidence put cab driver Lloyd Miller within seven hours of the electric chair. If it had not been for the intervention of the American Civil Liberties Union he would have been executed.

This Canton, Illinois, cab driver was convicted in 1955 of the rape-murder of an 8-year old girl whose body was found under the railroad track. One piece of evidence used with glaring effect was a pair of shorts police found with dark redish brown stains about a mile from the corpse. The prosecution knew this was paint, but everyone else was induced to believe it was blood. The prosecution knew too that strands of human hair found on the corpse belonged neither to Miller nor to the girl, and indicated some person other than Miller must have been there — but the prosecution kept this a secret. The police had grilled the cabdriver for 55 hours and put up evidence to back the repudiated "confession." Their chief witness later said she had been coerced by the police into giving false testimony.

Nothing indicates any particular reason why the police or the prosecuting attorney wanted to frame Miller. It appears to be the old scalphunt at work — the desire to add one more conviction to the prosecutor's record, or the need to convince the community that the fiend who attacked and killed the child had been caught and convicted. It proves the strength of this type of motive. It thereby also proves the fallacy of the adversary system.

The grim game called justice runs on the theory that if the prosecutor does his utmost to convict and the defense counsel does his utmost to parry these thrusts, the court and the jury will come most likely to a correct and wise decision. It is the modern equivalent of older forms of trial by combat, but much easier on the lawyers than the thrust of lance was against the medieval adversary. As an instrument of justice however it is plainly inferior to trial by combat — similar to it only if the accused had to defend himself with a stick against a broadsword.

The stench arising from this grim game has resulted in a reversal of the Miller case by the U.S. Supreme Court, and in other recent decisions aimed to protect the right of the non-millionaire defendant. He is not to be grilled without benefit of counsel, and should not be sent to the chair on testimony known to be false, for example. But for the wage slave it still leaves justice a trial by combat between his defender armed with a stick to fend off the massive machinery of the state. He is now assured of counsel, but can he expect the public defender to engage in the massive research needed to disprove all the misleading strategies the prosecutor may devise?

It is not long since the papers were filled with reports of the trial of a rich widow's boyfriend accused of making her a widow, and it actually required vast expenditures to punch holes in the prosecution's case. on testimony he knows to be false or coerced, was charged with attempted murder — or if, as did the prosecutor in this or the Mooney case, he hides information essential to the defense of the victim?

Highway Cutback

The $1.1 billion cutback in federal highway construction is estimated to lop off 97 million man-hours from employment. Since the seasonal nature of the work gives average highway construction worker only 1500 hours per year, this adds 65,000 to jobless ranks.

Sophisticated White Collar Union Could Civilize Our Bureaucracies

Unionism can make bureaucracy less obnoxious.

The citizens of Waterbury, Connecticut, recently saw a strange sight.

UAW Local 1604 had put up an educational picket line to publicize the union position in its dispute with Scovill Mfg. Co. The line was joined by a policeman whose placard read: "Waterbury Police Union Local 1237 Supports Scovill Local 1604."

One swallow does not make a spring, but this unusual sight warrants taking a combination look at three major facts of modern life that ordinarily get viewed apart. These facts are:

1. Steadily more workers move into government or similar jobs for the administration of an increasing number of laws and regulations;

2. Recent union growth has largely been among government employees, teachers, hospital workers and others in this general area of providing public service in ways associated with handling and manipulating those served;

3. In their unorganized past, workers on the lower range of the bureaucratic ladder were conditioned to look for satisfaction to a pat on the back from their superiors rather than to congenial relations with their fellow workers, especially those they were supposed to serve. Union organization can free them to act as responsible human beings if this unionism follows a clearly democratic pattern; but if their unionism becomes run from the top down it is more likely to keep them in their places at their old job of keeping others where they are alleged to belong.

The quality of unionism among these workers thus determines very largely what sort of bureacracy we will encounter in the years immediately ahead.

As this is written firemen are reporting sick in Kansas City to back up a wage demand. Many hospitals that a few months ago said they could not possibly deal with a union have recently made union settlements. On the March 25 Peace Parade in Chicago; a delegation of several hundred carried the sign "American Federation of Teachers for Peace." Student movements, normally against things as they are, have had good faculty support in recent years. The Waterbury policeman is not the only swallow in sight.

The cartoonist's pet stereo for the bureaucrat is the Internal Revenue clerk; now he has joined the union too. Last year's legislation here eased the growth of unionism among government employees. This development comes from the current social situation, not from some glimmer of enlightment in high places. This can be shown by the rather uniform growth of white collar and public employee unionism in various countries with varying official philosophies. In the new post-war nations, unionism is predominantly among government employees. In Canada legislation this year assured 200,000 federal employes the right to bargain collectively, including the right to strike; about 150,000 of them are already represented by affiliates of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Bureaucracy is a bad word. In its less obnoxious meaning it involves a rigid, impersonal adherence to a body of regulations which may or may not fit the case at hand. In practice it involves an overbearing attitude that has grown, like the walk of the seaman or the slouch of the miner, from the job and its conditions.

The admitting nurse in a Chicago hospital told the old lady who had fallen on the nearby street and broken her arm, that she should get $130 before they could do anything for her; and the nurse had instructions to back her up. . .

A fellow worker registering for a job at the state employment service, ran into a girl very worried that her time to report at the compensation office was almost at hand but she was still waiting here miles away for her interview. The fellow worker told the interviewer of the girl's plight and offered to exchange interview time with her. The interviewer was a kindly person, but still she would have no such nonsense — applicants get processed in the order they arrive. . . Whether the girl actually lost her week's compensation, we do not know. . .

The rather conservative Saturday Evening Post of April 8 carries an editorial on the welfare mess reflecting on the moralistic attitudes that "punish the poor for their poverty" and suggesting the guaranteed annual wage as a substitute for this "uncharitable charity" that costs $600 million a year to administer, and puts the recipients "in a state of apathy, hostility and despair." . . .

One man reporting for unemployment compensation for the first time found that one did it standing in long lines, and wrote the governor that he should provide seats and set up a "take a number" system. He explained:

"For years thousands of people have stood in these lines wishing they could sit down. Their patience is as amazing as the frame of mind of those who should long ago have given them a place to sit. The improvement needed goes beyond this matter of seats. It goes back to this frame of mind for which the lack of seats is but a symptom and a symbol. The attitude that I encountered is that of palace retainers towards peasants and pariahs. It does not belong to the present age. It is not the treatment that the insured receive from clerks and representatives of other insurance systems."

We are moving towards a more bureaucratic society. Hopefully, resistance by the victims of bureaucracy, and by its own lower orders, can rid it of this "attitude of palace retainers towards peasants and pariahs."

The president of the Michigan Federation of Teachers recently told the press: "Michigan teachers should unite and call a state-wide work stoppage if local boards of education follow the guidelines issued by the Michigan Association of School Boards." He noted that local boards were pressed to grant no concession to the teacher's union that would infringe on board authority or restrict "administrative prerogative." Bona fide unions establish a built-in resistance.

Proper care and feeding of bureaucrats can recondition them. It can eliminate such traits as fawning on one's superiors and the obverse, the humiliation of clients and other lowly persons. It can do so by replacing them with an awareness that better feeding comes from greater solidarity.

....The bureau rules are usually set up to appease those who object to the bureau's establishment as well as to provide a way of operating; thus they normally include some rather unworkable regulations. The bureau personnel are the experts on circumventing such rules, and if free to exercise their ingenuity in such matters can render much better service to clients.

Bureaucracy is far from the ideal society. But if we are to be saddled with it, let's take out the burrs from under the saddle.

X 22063.

STUDENT SATIRE ON THE WAR

Gettysburg East

This imaginary speech was purportedly delivered on the site of the American Military Cemetery outside Saigon in **the year 2054** by Feist Johnson, grandson of Lyndon B. Johnson, who at that time was also President . . .

And the war in Vietnam was still going on.

"Foah score and seven years ago, my grandfather brought forth on this continent of Asia a new political concept, conceived in expediency and dedicated to the proposition that we are better dead than red . . .

"We are met on a great battlefield of that war, a battlefield where Gen. Ky was overthrown by Gen. Hee, where Gen. Hee was overthron by Gen. He, and so forth through the 56 different coups that finally culminated last spring in Gen. Fica's government, which we are now convinced is in a position to bring to this nation the political stability that is so necessary . . .

"We have come to dedicate this battlefield as a fitting memorial to the moderate losses that our forces have sustained over the past 87 years so that my grandfather and his successors could test the theory that the way to bring Hanoi to the peace table was to escalate further.

"It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, and anyone who thinks otherwise is a Nervous Nellie and probably a traitor besides, and simply helping to prolong the war . . .

"The world will long note and remember what we did here, but the world will probably never understand why we did it.

"The point is that we are here. It is too late to pull out now. We are going to stay and escalate.

"I promise that we will not withdraw, that this nation will have a new birth of conformity, and that government by consensus, by manipulation, for the sake of saving face shall not perish from the earth, although admittedly the population might."

This "speech" appeared in the New Babson Executive, the student newspaper of the Babson Institute of Massachusetts.

'Centralia Incident' On Vancouver Stage

North Vancouver, B.C. — A local university dramatic group, SFU University Workshop recently put on "The Centralia Incident" for a total audience of, perhaps, 750.

All things considered, the kids did well, and they were quite fair. They had difficulty putting life into the old wobbly songs, and in portraying the loggers. Scenes of violence were better done, perhaps because violence is more a part of their lives than group singing.

Newspapers from Seattle of the period portrayed were on display. We were told that Centralia papers for that week were not to be found, either in the town itself or in the state capital archives.

The students also found that when they went down to Centralia there was great reluctance on the part of the townspeople to discuss the "incident"; and also that most of the related historical landmarks have disappeared. For instance, the bridge is no more, it having been replaced by a more modern structure, and the buildings which stood on the block where the shooting took place have all been torn down.

—R. E. Morgan